

# The Times-Dispatch

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and city addresses.

Prison Reform.

One of the surest marks of our ad-  
vanced civilization is the improvement  
in prisons and the treatment of pris-  
oners. A man may not in this enlight-  
ened age, certainly not in this enlight-  
ened land, be picked up and committed  
to prison upon the dictum of some satrap  
and confined there until such time as  
the ruler may see fit to liberate him. In  
our land a person accused of crime can  
only be arrested and imprisoned by due  
process of law and even then may not be  
kept "incommunicado." He has a right  
to communicate with his friends on the  
outside and to have the advice of a law-  
yer. He has the right under habeas  
corpus proceedings to be taken before a  
judge, to have immediate inquiry made  
into the charge against him and to have  
it immediately determined whether or  
not he has been unjustly imprisoned and  
unjustly deprived of his liberty. If un-  
der such proceedings it should be de-  
termined that he has not been falsely  
imprisoned he then has a right to demand  
a speedy trial, to be confronted by his  
accusers in open court, to introduce wit-  
nesses in his own behalf, and the burden  
of the proof rests upon the State. If it  
should finally be determined that he is  
guilty under the indictment, the term  
of imprisonment is fixed by the trial jury,  
and when he is sent to prison he is en-  
titled to humane treatment and usually  
gets it. The State has a right to deprive  
him of his liberty, if he has violated the  
law, and to keep him in confinement  
for a term, if convicted, but it has not  
the right to deprive him of light, pure  
air and wholesome food. These principles  
are recognized in the prisons of the  
United States and in the main, sanitary  
conditions are good, and prisoners are  
treated with consideration.

Prison reform was begun in England  
by John Howard, whose investigations  
led to the enactment of two laws in 1774,  
one abolishing prison fees and a pro-  
hibited confinement of prisoners until  
these should be paid, the other providing  
for the improvement of the sanitary con-  
dition of the jails. Howard's first work  
on prisons appeared in 1774, and he was  
assisted by other reformers. Prisons  
were found to be in wretched condition  
and when public attention was directed  
to them improvement began. The leading  
principles of the new system were that  
"if any offenders convicted of crimes for  
which transportation has been usually  
inflicted were ordered to solitary impris-  
onment, accompanied by well regulated  
labor and religious instruction, it might  
be the means under Providence, not only  
of deterring others, but also of reforming  
the individuals and turning them to  
habits of industry."

In the United States the work of re-  
form was begun in Philadelphia in 1776  
and was carried on by Robert Vaux, Ed-  
ward Livingston and others. One of the  
leaders in the reform movement of late  
years was Dr. E. C. Winslow and the pur-  
poses of his new system are thus epitom-  
ized: "Reformation of prisoners as a  
chief end to be kept in view; hope as the  
great regenerative force in prisons; work,  
education and religion as other vital  
forces to the same end; abbreviation of  
sentence and participation in earnings as  
incentives to diligence, good conduct and  
self-improvement; the enlisting of the  
will of the prisoner in the work of his  
own moral regeneration; the introduction  
of a variety of trades into prisons, and  
the mastery by every convict of some  
handicraft as a means to support after  
discharge; the use of the law of love as  
an agent in prison discipline to the ex-  
clusion, as far as may be, of the grosser  
forms of force; the utter worthlessness  
of short imprisonments, even for minor  
offenses, when repeated, and the intellec-  
tual, moral and industrial education of  
neglected, vagrant and vicious children,  
this last being, in aim and essential  
features, an anticipation of the industrial  
school and juvenile reformatory of our  
day."

The National Prison Association of the  
United States has done good work in pro-  
moting these reforms and its annual  
meeting to be held in Quincy, Ill., in Oc-

tober, promises to be of unusual interest.  
There is danger to be sure, of treating  
convicts with too much consideration.  
They may be coddled and petted and  
made to believe that they are martyrs;  
or prison life may be made so easy and  
comfortable as to be no punishment  
whatever. It must be kept well in view  
always that the prisoner is under punish-  
ment for the violation of the law and the  
punishment must be so severe as to act  
as a deterrent to others. At the same  
time it is the duty of the State, when  
it has deprived a person of liberty, to  
take care of the health of such person,  
and if possible to reform him. It has  
been discovered, too, that humane treat-  
ment is best for prison discipline. It has  
been found that the convict is more  
tractable when given wholesome food, a  
clean room in which to sleep, and espe-  
cially when given some incentive for  
good conduct. It has been found that  
it is good policy to elevate the convict  
rather than to degrade him, and, there-  
fore, many States have abolished the  
"lock step," and even the striped suits  
which the convicts used to wear. In  
most prisons, convicts are given the op-  
portunity of moral and religious instruc-  
tion and good books are furnished for  
those who desire to read. In nearly all  
prisons the term of confinement, un-  
less it be for life term, may be reduced  
by the good behavior of the convict, and  
the parole system has operated well.  
Under this system the convicts are re-  
leased on condition that they will lead a  
correct life, but they may be arrested  
and returned to prison for bad conduct.

This consideration for convicts is one  
of the benefits growing out of democ-  
racy, for democracy elevates the indi-  
vidual. In the eyes of democracy there  
is nothing so important as a human be-  
ing, and it is the special mission of the  
democracy to life the individual to the  
highest plane. Democracy protects the  
individual in his rights and gives him the  
opportunity to develop his character. If  
he goes wrong and it becomes necessary  
to take him out of the body politic and  
confine him in prison, the democracy  
still seeks to save him and reclaim him  
from crime and make of him an honor-  
able citizen when he shall have been  
liberated.

The Czar.

In a recent issue of The Times-Dispatch  
appeared a condensation of an article  
from the Quarterly Review on Czar Nich-  
olas II, in which he was pictured as a  
narrow-minded despot. W. T. Stead, in  
the London Review of Reviews, rejects  
this portrait of the Czar as being "scru-  
pulous, untrue and unjust." He says:

"The article entitled 'The Czar,' which  
appears in the Quarterly Review, is about  
as faithful a delineation of the character  
of Nicholas II. as the lampoon which dis-  
graced Reynolds's newspaper on the death  
of the late Queen. There was an accurate  
picture of Queen Victoria. It is amazing  
that such a malignant libel should find  
a place in the pages of the most respected  
organ of English conservatism. 'The  
Quarterly' is one of such a lampoon  
at a time when the Russian nation is  
smarting under the sting of unexpected  
reverses, which they attribute to what  
they regard as the absurd despotism of  
the Emperor. To the cause of peace, it  
is to say the least, unfortunate. Even if  
every word was true, the moment is  
surely ill chosen for the appearance of  
such an article. There is much that is true  
in the article, no doubt, but it is so  
monstrously overcharged with bitter in-  
vective as to lose even the semblance of  
historical accuracy. Ever since the Czar  
came to the throne, the universal com-  
plaint made by every one has been that  
he was lacking in will. His aims were ad-  
mittedly admirable, but he did not seem  
to have the force to carry them out. He  
kept his ministers in check. That he is  
intelligent, that he keeps himself well  
posted in the movement of affairs at  
home and abroad, and that he is, to all  
appearances, a man of the highest charac-  
ter, deeply imbued with the most advanced  
humanitarian and philanthropic ideas of  
his time, all who have had the privilege  
of coming into contact with him have test-  
ified."

The late Mr. F. W. Hollis told me,  
on his return from a visit to the Czar, that  
in his opinion Nicholas II. was more intel-  
ligent than the Kaiser William, quite as  
well informed, and much more devoted to  
his work. I am not in a position to make  
the comparison. But this I can say. It  
is impossible to conceive any human be-  
ing more absolutely antithetical to the Czar  
of the Quarterly Review than the sov-  
ereign whom I met on three occasions in  
1896 and 1898. The Czar, as I knew him,  
was a man whose chief fault was an in-  
disposition born of the temperance of an  
imperial Habsburg, to keep his au-  
thority and assert his right to control  
the affairs of the empire over which he  
reigned. The Czar of the Quarterly is  
the exact antithesis of this. The man  
who told me that the murder of the  
Crown was so heavy that he would not  
inflict it upon his worst enemy; the au-  
thor of the peace conference and the  
philosophic opponent of the domination  
of the Czar; the man who is recog-  
nized behind the diabolical mask which  
is offered us by the Quarterly as the true  
Czar."

We did not vouch for the article in the  
Quarterly Review, although it was written  
by a High Russian Official. We gave it  
as a view of one man. In a spirit of justice  
we give equal prominence to the contrary  
view of Mr. Stead.

The Life of the Republic.

Thomas E. Watson, candidate of the  
Populist party for the presidency, made  
a speech in Atlanta on Thursday last,  
in which he said that the Populists and  
the Democrats no longer traveled in the  
same paths, as they had nothing in com-  
mon.

That is true, and we are glad of it.  
Democracy is as far removed from Popu-  
lism, on the one hand, as it is removed  
from Republicanism on the other, for a  
Democratic stands between centralization,  
as represented by the Republicans, and  
the government control of everything,  
as represented by the Populists. Democ-  
racy stands for individualism, for the  
protection of individual interests, and for  
as little interference as possible on the  
part of government with the rights of the  
individual. Whenever the Democratic  
party abandons that principle it will  
perish, and it will deserve to perish.  
The Populists may grow strong enough  
to control, but, if so, it will be because  
of the decadence of the Democracy, and  
not because of the growth of the Demo-  
cratic spirit, as Mr. Watson seems to  
think. It may be that the people of the  
United States will, sooner or later, divide  
into two great parties, the one represent-  
ing the Republican idea and the other  
representing the Populist idea, but this

will not be until the spirit of Democracy  
shall have passed away, and we have too  
much faith in the people of the United  
States to believe that there is any danger  
of any such a condition—nay, of such  
a disaster, in the near future. While  
stands the Democracy the republic will  
stand; when falls the Democracy the re-  
public will fall. Whether in triumph or  
defeat, the sustaining force of the Amer-  
ican republic is the spirit of Democracy,  
which, in the beginning, was breathed into  
the body politic. When that spirit dies,  
the life of the republic will be gone.

Labor Day.

To-morrow we shall have a national  
holiday and celebration whose design  
is to dignify labor and exalt the work-  
man. A nation's greatest asset is its  
workmen, for all wealth, save that  
which nature provides, is the product  
of man's toil, and without toil a nation  
would soon become poverty-stricken.  
The workmen are the backbone of the  
Republic and the more prosperous and  
the more intelligent the workmen are  
the more prosperous will the Republic  
be in every respect. The nation is ex-  
alted as its workmen are exalted. If  
we keep the workmen down, we keep  
the nation down. These propositions do  
not need to be demonstrated. It is very  
becoming, therefore, for us to cease from  
toll one day in the year and turn our  
attention to questions which peculiarly  
affect the workman and his welfare.

It is good to know that their never  
was an age when the workman was  
held in such esteem, when he was  
so prosperous, when he was such a force  
in business and political life. Society  
no longer treats him as a beast of bur-  
den, but as a man, entitled to an hon-  
orable position in the world and entit-  
led to a wage that will enable him to  
live in a manner in keeping with his  
new station. The world recognizes and  
concedes as never before that the la-  
borer is worthy of his wage, and that  
the more worthy he becomes, the higher  
his wage will be.

But in improving his condition, in oc-  
cupying a more exalted position, the  
workman brings upon himself a greater  
responsibility. It will not do for him  
to think that he may separate himself  
from the body politic and live to him-  
self and seek to promote his own inter-  
ests at the expense of others. The work-  
man is part and parcel of the body po-  
litic, and he owes the same duty to so-  
ciety and to his country that other men  
owe. It is very well for workmen to  
organize for their protection and for  
the enforcement of their rights. But  
they are to remember that might does  
not make right, and that no organiza-  
tion is strong enough to do wrong and  
yet have permanent success. This is  
true of all organizations, whether they  
be the corporations of the rich or the  
labor unions of the poor. The American  
people love fair play and they hate  
tyranny. They will have the one and  
they will not tolerate the other. It is  
the same spirit that drove our fore-  
fathers to throw off the yoke of British  
oppression, and it is as strong to-day,  
and as surely a force to be reckoned  
with, as it was in the days of the  
American Revolution. Tyranny may  
seem to flourish for a time, but it can-  
not abide. No organization of any char-  
acter whatsoever can have continuous  
success in this land of liberty, unless it  
is founded upon the eternal princi-  
ples of right and justice, unless it have  
respect to the rights of others, unless  
its rule of conduct be the Golden Rule  
of divine origin. As no man may live  
to himself, so no organization may live  
to itself in selfishness, seeking only its  
own, and ignoring the God-given and  
inalienable rights of others.

These reflections seem to us to be  
appropriate to the occasion, and we com-  
mend them to the consideration of those  
of our readers who will take part in  
the Labor Day celebration.

A Gross Misstatement.

In a speech delivered at Bedford City  
on Thursday and reported in the Roanoke  
Press, Mr. S. H. Hoge, Republican can-  
didate for Congress, said:

"They also think we have forgotten  
that Charles M. O'Connell, the Demo-  
cratic Governor of Virginia, entertained two  
grogs at supper with him and with in-  
vited guests at the Governor's Mansion  
in Richmond, they all ate a hearty sup-  
per together."

Mr. Hoge is a reputable man, and we  
know that he would not knowingly make  
a false statement, but he should never  
have made such a charge as this without  
being sure of his facts. There is no truth  
whatever in it.

The only possible foundation for the  
exaggerated report is that when Colonel  
O'Connell was Governor a committee of  
the Massachusetts Legislature came to  
Richmond on an official visit and were  
invited by the Governor to lunch with  
him. There was a negro in the party,  
but he had been left at Raleigh, N. C.,  
and neither the white members of the  
committee, nor the Governor knew of his  
presence until he was seen in the Gov-  
ernor's dining room. The Governor had  
too much politeness to order the negro  
out, and too much sense to make a  
scene. The lunch was informal, the com-  
pany were all standing, and the Gov-  
ernor simply ignored the negro's presence  
and treated the incident as beneath his  
notice. The negro had not been invited  
and was in no sense the Governor's  
guest.

Sidney Lanier, Flute Player.

Mr. A. I. Miller, of Pulaski, wants to  
know if Sidney Lanier were the flute  
player at Point Lookout, where, during  
the war a number of Confederates were  
confined. Mr. Miller's recollection is  
that a house was secured and concerts  
were given by the Confederates.

Father John B. Tabb replies to the  
query as follows:

"Mr. A. I. Miller, Pulaski, Va.:  
As to Sidney Lanier, at Point Lookout,  
I was in fellowship with him, and can answer  
your query. There were no concerts in  
the prison, nor, as far as I know, was  
he ever accompanied there by even an-  
other flute. Two of his pieces I cannot  
forget. Of one I have never known the  
name of the composer; the other was the

"Adieu" from Traviata, which Patti her-  
self never gave with more passion."  
"His music was my greatest considera-  
tion at the time, and remains, among  
so many painful recollections, 'A thing  
of beauty—a joy forever!'"  
JOHN B. TABB.

Speaking of Mr. William J. Bryan's  
offer to take part in the campaign, the  
Hampton Monitor says:

"The chances and past experience war-  
rant that it would be just as well for  
Mr. Bryan to remain silent. The Demo-  
cratic party and the country at large  
have had enough of him. He has lived  
through his usefulness."

That seems to us to be ungracious.  
When Mr. Bryan was making trouble  
for the party and preaching against party  
harmony, The Times-Dispatch criticized  
him. But now that he has fallen into  
line and offered his services to the party,  
it does not come in good grace for a  
Democratic paper to tell him to keep his  
mouth shut. Mr. Bryan says that he is  
heartily in favor of Parker's election, and  
he is capable of rendering most valuable  
service to the cause. Of course, his offer  
to take the stump for our ticket will be  
accepted by the National Committee.

The Danville Methodist has just entered  
upon its thirteenth year. It began as a  
four page paper, but under the able  
management of Mr. E. G. Moseley, it has  
doubled its size and greatly extended  
the sphere of its usefulness. It has done  
a fine work for religious and public  
morals and has become a permanent and  
valuable institution.

In Montreal the other day Mr. J. P.  
Morgan told somebody that he was in the  
habit of eating a whole muskoxen for  
breakfast. That is nothing strange. Mr.  
Morgan does not usually deal in halves.  
But what we started out to say is that in  
Montreal they eat watermelon for break-  
fast—watermelon garnished with cracked  
ice! Isn't that enough to give a South-  
erner the shivers?

The councils of the cities in Virginia are  
having a whole lot of fun organizing and  
getting down to business under the new  
Constitution. The Danville council has  
taken a new departure by requesting local  
ministers to be present at each meeting  
of the two bodies to open the proceedings  
with prayer.

Mr. Roosevelt has written too many  
books. A man who writes books can  
never be elected to any office. That's a  
hard saying, but it is true, and will apply  
from cross-road constable up to Presi-  
dent.

If the managers of that brotherly fight  
now on at Manassas would call it Brown  
versus White, instead of Blue versus  
Brown, they would make it more like  
that other fight going on in the far East.

The beef famine has not hit old Virginia  
yet. There are lots of heifers of our  
own raising in the pastures, and there  
would be lots more if we would give more  
attention to pasture work.

George W. Peck, the world renowned  
humorist, heads the Democratic ticket in  
Wisconsin, but somehow the Republicans  
can't see any fun in it.

As usual, the "Hannacker" contin-  
gent cornered things at Eleventh and  
Main Streets during the forenoon of yester-  
day.

Watermelons, especially the Hanover  
brand, seem loath to admit that the sea-  
son is about to draw to a close.

Over in North Carolina government  
ownership of railways has received some-  
thing of a black eye.

It must be admitted that the Monroe  
doctrine does not cut much of a figure  
in the fiscal arena.

In Danville a corkscrew is generally re-  
garded as evidence of a forthcoming  
opening attraction.

Why should there be any talk about  
Mr. Hill's successor? What would he  
succeed to?

General Kuropatkin may go down in  
history as the lobster general of the  
twentieth century.

The phenomenal "Labor Day holiday"  
will contradict itself to-morrow.

The blue and the gray at Manassas  
have compromised on khaki.

Personal and General.

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller  
is about to establish a bank in London.  
It will have a capital of many million  
pounds sterling.

Harvard Observatory has added to its  
equipment what is considered the largest  
telescope in the world. The observatory,  
as built, is from an English astron-  
omer, A. A. Common.

Before entering upon his work at the  
University of Illinois, President James  
will make a study of a number of dif-  
ferent Western universities, after which  
he will go to the White Mountains for  
several weeks' recreation.

The Anglican Synod of the diocese of  
Nova Scotia has unanimously declining  
Archdeacon Worrell, of Kingston, On-  
tario, as bishop, to succeed the Rt. Rev.  
Frederick Courtney, who resigned last  
spring to become rector of St. James'  
Church, New York city.

Mr. Sokol Tuma, a celebrated Bohemian  
author and editor, is visiting here.  
He will go to Bohemia Manor, the home of  
Augustin Herman, the first Bohemian settler  
in the United States, who received his  
land from the English crown through  
Lord Baltimore.

Mother Dead, Father Dying.

News was received yesterday morning  
that Rev. C. C. Cox's mother was dead,  
and that his father was dying. Mr. Cox is  
in the hospital in Maryland. The Coxes  
are not yet known.

Rev. Dr. E. B. Bomar, assistant secre-  
tary of the Foreign Mission Board, will  
preach at the morning service. There  
will also be preaching at night.

When prominent physicians  
freely prescribe  
the Bitters for  
Poor Appetite,  
Sour Stomach,  
Liver Com-  
plaints, Sleep-  
lessness, Indi-  
gestion, Dyspep-  
sia, and Malarial  
Fever,

you can make  
no mistake in  
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of **DR. J. C. WATSON'S**  
as a cure for  
all the ailments  
as a hundred have  
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## REVELATIONS BY AN EX-MAYOR.

Practical Politics as a Study.  
Popular Ignorance of Election  
Laws and Methods—Tricks of  
Ward Bosses—What the Al-  
derman Thinks of the "Game."  
Decent Voters Allow Them-  
selves to be Duped by Shrewd  
Party Managers.

By an Ex-Mayor of One of the  
Largest American Cities.

Practical politics should be taught in  
every college academy, and high school  
of the land. The common voter should be  
trained to skillfully and expertly use  
the machinery which makes public opin-  
ion of private citizens. They should  
learn in a practical way how to employ  
the machinery of the primary election,  
the nominating convention, the campaign,  
and the election to place in positions of power  
and responsibility men worthy of such  
positions.

As it is now the great bulk of voters  
are densely ignorant of the means and  
methods employed by practical and pro-  
fessional politicians except the "hip-hip-  
hooray" campaign men, called on to sing  
the ballot on election day. And a sur-  
prisingly large number do not even know  
how to properly mark a ballot. Con-  
sequently the minority and not the  
majority rule in this land of the  
free and "easy" citizens.

I am led to venture these observations  
because from the beginning to the end  
of my term as mayor I was much im-  
pressed by the fact that a large part  
of the business, professional, and labor-  
ing men who came to see me on city  
business did not seem to possess even  
an elementary knowledge of practical politics.  
The result was that I was constantly  
informed by the political districts they  
lived. They all seemed to be imbued with  
the idea that when they voted on election  
day they then and there exercised their  
right and performed their whole duty  
as a citizen.

I well recollect one little incident which  
took place in my office. A delegation,  
composed of a number of estimable and  
well-known business men, called on me  
in regard to some contemplated public  
improvements. The conference ended, a  
general discussion on a pending election  
followed, and one of the committee mem-  
bers said that he would like to know  
how he should vote, because he would  
vote, because in his ward both parties  
had nominated "notorious rascals." He  
vehemently denounced both parties for  
putting such scoundrels on the ticket.  
I did not understand the caucus and pri-  
maries of your party?" I asked.

"No," he answered, "I didn't go to the  
convention."

"I don't mean convention," I said. "I  
mean the caucus or the primary election  
which selected the delegates to the con-  
vention that nominated the candidate of  
your party for alderman in your ward."

"No," he replied, "I did not go to any-  
thing of the kind. I voted."

"Probably not," I said, and my private  
secretary, who was a good deal of a  
practical politician, laughed at the man's  
simplicity. "Then," I continued, "I  
will explain to you the preliminary  
movements which lead up to the nomi-  
nation."

He shook his head and said: "I really  
don't know what they are. I vote reli-  
giously on election day."

"And," I broke in, "you vote the ticket  
which some one made up for you. I don't  
see where you have any kick coming. You  
refuse to have anything to do with mark-  
ing the ballot, and if the men on the  
ticket are not to your liking you get  
angry, condemn the party, and forget  
that you and men like you are to blame  
for the whole affair. You are to blame  
that less than half of the decent voters  
of the community should get together,  
organize and properly go to work they  
could in an election or two clean out the  
whole crowd of party bosses and profes-  
sional politicians, and elect a man of  
sense and common sense."

"What you want to do is to make a  
kiss and a certain practical politics.  
Find out what the law says you must  
do to legally nominate candidates for  
office, then, following the course laid  
down by the law, place good men in  
office. There isn't a word in the law  
up to the election day that says you  
must vote for a certain party or ticket.  
You are not to be a political run-around  
man. You are to be a citizen who doesn't  
know the letter of the election laws from  
the first to the last paragraph. And you  
and men like you are so afraid of the  
party bosses and professional politicians  
that you permit a few self-interested office-  
holders to frame up a ticket which, you  
say, you religiously vote."

"The way to elect decent men is to  
draw it out in the name of the law,  
and you can't do that unless you  
employ the very simple means used to  
select the nominees. It means that you  
must do personal work, and you must  
somehow get money, but you will be a  
large gainer for so doing." The aston-  
ishing result to me of this lecture was  
that the following year the man to whom  
I addressed my lecture was elected pri-  
mary to the city ward and nominated for  
alderman a worthy citizen who was  
elected.

The real strength of the successful poli-  
tician lies in his intimate knowledge of  
election laws and methods and the ener-  
getic hustling which characterizes his  
putting such knowledge to practical uses.  
Such men are leaders of a compact and  
small number of men who, for the most  
part, are the laws and customs relating  
to elections, and this small minority  
rules the unorganized majority.

In almost all large centers of popula-  
tion there are primary election laws which  
are followed to properly and legally get  
the names of party nominees